STATE OF TENNESSEE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION

Division of Solid Waste Management Standard Operating Procedure

Special Waste Approval

May, 2002

Approved:

[Signature on file]_____ _5/8/02_____
Mike Apple, Director Date
Division of Solid Waste Management

[Signature on file]_____ _5/9/02_____
John Leonard, Assistant Commissioner Date
Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation

This SOP is an intra-departmental document intended to govern the internal management of the Department of Environment and Conservation. It is intended to provide guidance to Department staff so that laws and rules we implement can be applied consistently. It is not intended to affect rights, privileges, or procedures available to the public.

DIVISION OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES FOR SPECIAL WASTE APPROVAL

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SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Standard Operating Procedure guide is to provide a consolidated reference document for use in training and orientation of employees. This guide will also be a useful reference tool for more experienced employees. The SOP identifies the technical information and application requirements for obtaining a Special Waste Approval. This SOP will delineate all steps in the process, including responsible personnel, and approximate process milestones. Additional information includes statute and rule authorization, a process flow chart, and supporting documentation (when necessary). This SOP is only intended to describe routine conditions normally encountered with the Special Waste Approval process. Additional processes and/or irregular conditions that could be involved with obtaining Special Waste Approval will be considered independently of this SOP. In such cases, the staff will consult with their supervisor and/or section manager.

The Special Waste Approval process is a method that generators of special waste may ask for approval to dispose of their special waste at specified Class I or II disposal facilities. Upon paying the Special Waste Approval fee, the Division will review all submitted documentation to determine the appropriateness of landfilling this waste. This may include visiting the site of generation. If the waste cannot be approved for disposal, a letter is issued to the generator, listing the reason(s). If the waste can be landfilled, a Special Waste Approval letter is sent to the generator, with copies going to the landfill of choice and the Central Office. This correspondence also includes the statement that it is ultimately the landfill operator's decision whether to accept or reject the waste.

SECTION 2: STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITY

2.1 Tennessee Statutory Authority

T.C.A 68-211-111(d)(1)
T.C.A. 68-211-111(d)(2)

2.2 Tennessee Regulatory Authority

Rule 1200-1-7-.01(2)
Rule 1200-1-7-.01(4)
Rule 1200-1-7-.07(2)(b)

2.3 Federal Statutory Authority

Not Applicable

2.4 Federal Regulatory Authority

Not Applicable

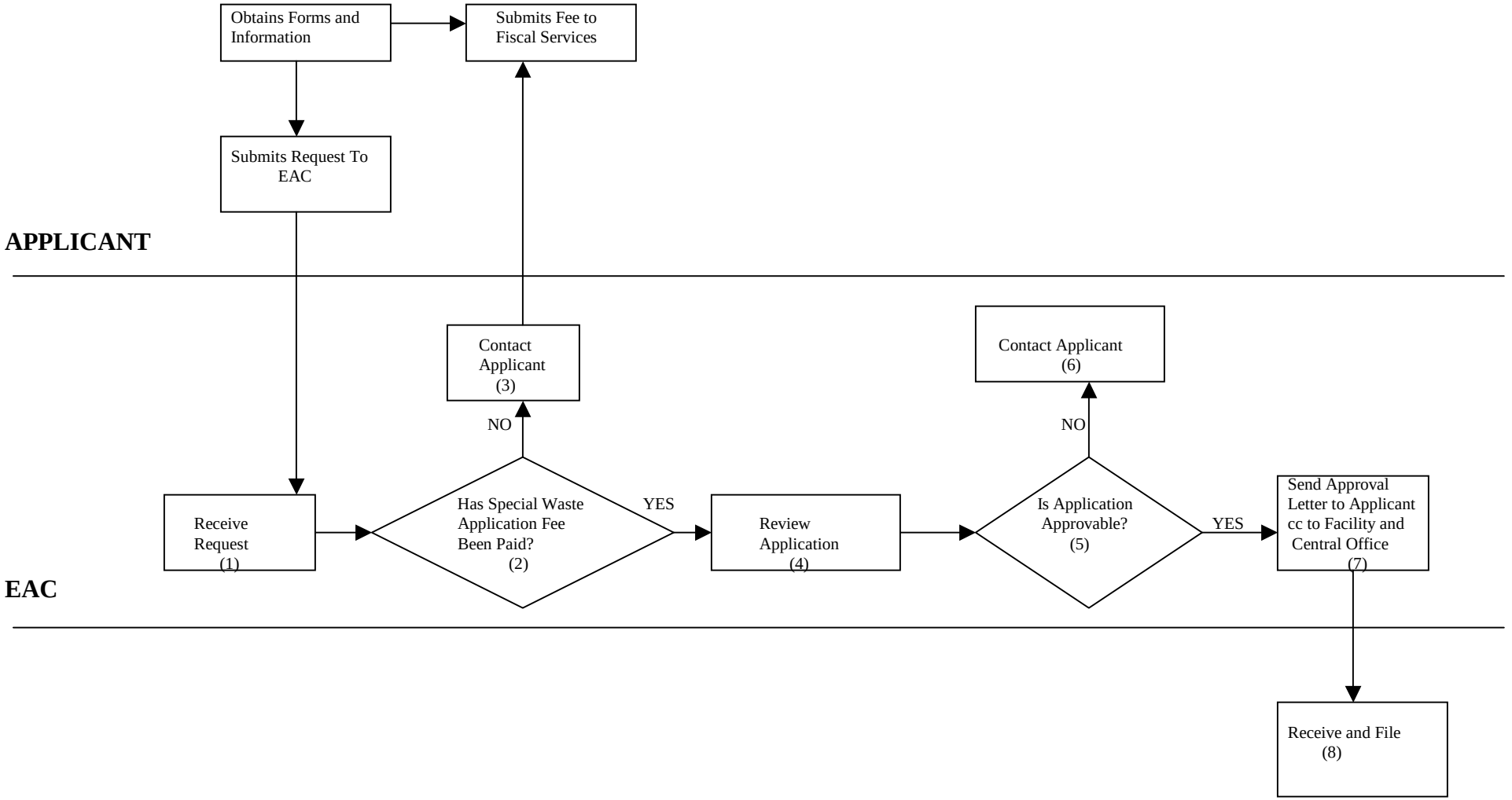
2.5 Applicable Division Policy

Policies supporting the special waste approval process are listed in Appendix A.

SECTION 3: DEFINITION OF TERMS

Special Wastes – Are solid wastes that are either difficult or dangerous to manage and may include sludges, bulky wastes, pesticide wastes, medical wastes, industrial wastes, hazardous wastes which are not subject to regulations under Department rules 1200-1-11-.03 through 1200-1-11-.07, liquid wastes, friable asbestos wastes, and combustion wastes.

Special Waste Approval Flow Diagram



CENTRAL OFFICE

SECTION 5: SPECIAL WASTE APPROVAL PROCEDURES

STEP	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	ACTIVITY	TIME
1	Central Office Staff	Receive completed special waste request from the applicant. NOTE: Send forms (**Appendix C, pp. 44-47; Appendix D, p. 51**) to inquiring applicant and advise them of the approval process.	1 Hr
2	EAC Permitting Staff	Determine if the special waste fee has been paid to the Division of Fiscal Services. If yes, then go to step (4). If no, go to step (3).	1 Hr
3	EAC Permitting Staff	Contact the applicant for submittal of special waste fee to Division of Fiscal Services.	1 Hr
4	EAC Permitting Staff	Review application and associated documentation (**Appendix A, pp. 13-39**).	4 Hr
5	EAC Permitting Staff	Determine if the application is approvable. If yes, go to step (7). If no, go to step (6).	1 Hr
6	EAC Permitting Staff	Contact the applicant of denied request.	.5Hr
7	EAC Permitting Staff	Send approval letter (**Appendix B, pp.41-42**) to waste generator and copies to target disposal facility and Central Office. Enclose a copy of the Annual Special Waste Recertification Form (**Appendix C, pp. 48-49**).	1 Hr
8	Central Office Staff	Receive copy and file.	1 Hr

SECTION 6: PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

The following personnel classifications (as established by the Department of Personnel) may be involved in the special waste approval process. They are:

1. Environmental Specialists.

2. Environmental Protection Specialists.

3. Geologists.

New employees are given on the job training to perform the special waste approval process. There are no specific training courses required for the process.

SECTION 7: COMPUTER HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE

The Division of Solid Waste Management currently uses computer hardware as supplied by the Division of Information Systems. Each computer is supplied as needed with:

1. Microsoft Word 2000

2. Microsoft Excel

3. Microsoft Access

4. Microsoft PowerPoint.

SECTION 8: DATA AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

All data and records are kept at the Environmental Assistance Center in the region where the facility is located with copies kept at the Nashville Central Office. Data and records are managed by controlled file room conditions in the following way:

1. The files are kept locked at all times.

2. A file room attendant controls those who enter and logs out files including Division or other state agency staff.

3. Files that are reviewed by the public are managed under the following guidelines to insure proper security, i.e prevent theft or damage:

    a. Public records are available for review during the normal business hours from 8:00 a.m. until 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays.

    b. The number of files reviewed at one time may be limited without authorization from the Division Manager or Environmental Assistance Center Administrative Manager.

    c. Briefcases and other accessories (with the exception of writing materials – notepads, pencils, etc.) are not allowed in the file area.

    d. Do not mark on the file(s) or change the order of documents within the file(s).

    e. Routine copies are charged at the rate of 10 cents per page. Non-routine copies are charged at the rate of 40 cents per page. Non-routine electronic copies are charged at the rate of $6.00 per floppy disk and $10.00 per CD disk. There may be additional charges to recover the cost for odd size, or otherwise difficult to handle copies. All charges are payable in advance by exact cash or check only.

    f. Tags will be provided to mark any pages for staff to copy.

    g. Staff will make copies as their work schedule permits. It may be necessary to return for the copies, or they may be mailed upon request.

SECTION 9: REFERENCES

The following documents are used in the permit process.

1. Tennessee Solid Waste Processing and Disposal Regulations (as published by the Secretary of State)

2. Solid Waste Policy and Guidance Manual (updated annually)

APPENDIX A:

POLICIES

FIELD OFFICE SIGNATURE

All Special Waste Approvals must be signed by the Field Office Manager for the particular region in which the receiving facility is located. There is some variation in approvals across the state, but as a matter of policy henceforth all Special Waste Approvals must be reviewed and signed by the Field Office Manager.

ASBESTOS

This policy is issued to promote a consistent application of regulations and policy dealing with asbestos disposal. For a few years we have been issuing a blanket certification letter of approval for asbestos disposal at certain landfills which qualify. This blanket certification is possible because the asbestos waste characteristics vary very little although disposal occurs very frequently. The blanket approval reduces paperwork and reduces staff time involved, and I want to continue that procedure.

Since the NESHAP manifest is required anyway, I want to state that the NESHAP manifest or an equivalent manifest is an adequate shipping and receiving record. The DSWM shipping and receiving logs and the 10 day notice forms with shipments are no longer necessary.

Your special waste approval letter for "blanket approval" must incorporate at least the following requirements:

1. The landfill must have a policy which requires the generator to provide them with advance notice of each shipment. The mechanism for this notice should be left up to the landfill and the generator.

2. Each shipment must be accompanied by the NESHAP manifest or an equivalent manifest. The manifest records must be available to DSWM staff for inspection. These manifests will be accepted by the DSWM in lieu of other shipping and receiving records.

3. All eleven Procedures for Disposal of Asbestos Waste, from the 1993 memorandum of agreement with APC must be incorporated directly. A copy of this agreement is attached for your use.

4. Any special provisions for asbestos disposal which have been developed or deemed necessary for that specific landfill site.

ASBESTOS M.O.U. BETWEEN DAPC AND DSWM EFFECTIVE 1992

Whereas the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, through the Division of Solid Waste Management (DSWM) is required by Section 68-211-101 et. seq., Tennessee Code Annotated, to regulate the construction, operation, and maintenance of solid waste processing and disposal facilities in order to protect the public health, safety and welfare and specifically in respect to the agreement, the air quality of the State of Tennessee through a comprehensive siting and inspection program of approved disposal facilities; and

Whereas the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Air Pollution Control (DAPC) has in the administration of TCA Section 68-201-101 et. seq., developed procedures and standards for the protection of the air quality of the State; and

Whereas the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation has a public obligation to maintain a coordinated regulatory program of all regulated environmental functions in the State of Tennessee, the standards by which these programs are administered shall be consistent. This agreement shall be the mechanism by which this objective is attained.

Therefore, be it resolved that both divisions mutually understand, agree and approve that the Division of Solid Waste Management is recognized as the agency having authority for the regulation of sanitary landfills in such a manner as to preclude the pollution of the air in the State of Tennessee through the administration of the following activities enumerated, herein.

2-9-93	/S/ John W. Walton
Date	Director of Air Pollution Control
2-9-93	/S/ Tom Tiesler
Date	Director of Solid Waste Management

ASBESTOS M.O.U.
OF 1992

Site Selection

1. The Division of Solid Waste Management (DSWM) will conduct preliminary site reviews in the selection of potential sites for sanitary landfills or special waste site.

2. DSWM will provide DAPC with location of sites and other information deemed pertinent to proposed sitings, handling and operating procedures for contaminant waste.

Technical Review

1. DSWM will utilize DAPC established management practices and adhere to the regulations found in Chapter 1200-3-11-.02 of the Tennessee Air Pollution Control Regulations for the disposal of (special air contaminant) wastes at sites approved by DSWM.

2. DSWM will ascertain that the design of a sanitary landfill or special waste site utilizes all adaptable best management practices (BMP's) for emission control of special air contaminant wastes to minimize the potential for degradation of air quality.

   The BMP's to be reviewed include, but are not restricted to:

   1) Phased site development (minimum specific area).

   2) Timely, correct handling procedures, cover, compaction and revegetation.

   3) Soil characterization, geologic structure for minimum potential of movement and surface water control.

   4) Operators protective equipment.

   5) No visible emissions.

   6) Logs completed (shipping and receiving).

Inspections and Enforcement

1. DSWM will establish site specific requirements for compliance. The compliance shall reflect BMP's and site specific handling as necessitated by special air contaminate waste permit and procedures.

2. A representative of the Division of Air Pollution Control (DAPC) will be able to witness the disposal of ACWM at any time such material is to be transported to and disposed of at

the designated landfill accepting the asbestos containing waste material (ACWM). Since it is the responsibility of the DAPC to make visible emission evaluations and since the DAPC representative is trained in the procedures to make such evaluations, the DAPC in cooperation with DSWM will provide this technical support as a means to achieve mutual compliance with the regulations of both divisions. Any enforcement activity that occurs as a result of a violation of the no visible emissions regulation Will be jointly undertaken with the DAPC representative providing expert witness testimony.

3. DSWM will note procedures employed during unloading to ensure that signs bearing the correct warning language as specified by the APC Rule 1200-3-11-.02(2)(k)4 are affixed to the vehicle while at the disposal site.

Preliminaries

1. Contact must be established with the appropriate Solid Waste Management representative.

2. The site selection for the material must be registered and approval obtained in writing prior to disposal of the material through the Division of Solid Waste Management. All appropriate agencies and individuals will be presented with this information.

3. Permission from the official responsible for the approved facility must be obtained in writing prior to the disposal of the material. All appropriate agencies and individuals will be presented with this information.

Procedures for Disposal of Asbestos Waste

1. Ten working days advance notice must be given to the DAPC of asbestos removal to allow field personnel to view the removal procedures at the originating site. This can be accomplished by Submittal of Notification of Asbestos Demolition or Renovation (Figure 3 of the DAPCR).

2. The containers for the waste must be in fact leak-tight containers and approved by the Division of Air Pollution Control.

3. The waste should be transported in an enclosed vehicle or on a covered 39-14-503 carrier as described in Tennessee Code Annotated. The waste Shipment Record (Figure 4) will be completed and a copy submitted to the Division of Solid Waste Management.

4. Advance notice must be given to the landfill operator prior to receiving the waste, or a routine schedule established such that the operator will have time to prepare an area to receive the waste. Communication procedures should be sufficient between the contractors or plants and landfill operators to allow flexibility. The only required document the DAPC will need to meet its regulatory requirements is the waste Shipment Record (Figure 4) and proof that the records are returned to the waste originator for

disposal tracking purposes. Copies of the 10 day notice letter to DAPC are not necessary but can be referenced in a letter to the disposal site. The DAPC will track all notices (Figure 3) received and update, copy or advise DSWM of status on request. When the Waste Shipment Record is not received by the waste generator confirming disposal, the Technical Secretary will, upon receipt of such notice, contact the DSWM to request their cooperation in tracking the shipment and provide investigatory support off site if needed.

5. Respirators which meet the DSWM requirements for asbestos must be provided for the landfill employees involved in the disposal process. This is the responsibility of the landfill owner.

   Landfill operators will note procedures employed during unloading of ACWM to ensure that signs bearing the correct warning language as specified by the APC rule 1200-3-11-.02(2)(k)4 are affixed to the vehicle while at the disposal site.

6. The appropriate solid waste and air pollution control representatives will witness the initial disposal to ensure proper handling and disposal procedures (if desired by the respective agencies). Following initial disposal, a representative of the DAPC will be able to witness the disposal of ACWM at any time such material is to be transported to and disposed of at the designated landfill accepting the ACWM.

7. The asbestos waste containers must be confined to a specific area, prepared by the landfill operator, at the disposal site to assure proper disposal with minimum complications.

8. The containers of waste must be handled carefully and deliberately such that there will be no rupturing of containers nor visible emissions in the disposal process. When improperly packaged ACWM is observed by the owner or operator of any asbestos waste disposal site to be disposed of both the Technical Secretary and the DSWM must be notified so that independent investigations of the cause for improper packaging can be conducted at both the disposal site by DSWM and at the point of removal.

9. The operator will immediately apply one foot of cover material over the waste and then compact the cover material.

10. Upon completion, the site shall be recorded with the Register of Deeds as a former disposal site containing asbestos.

    The DSWM will notify the DAPC upon receipt of closure so that the DAPC can update the asbestos notification database to flag this location as no longer being able to accept ACWM for disposal purposes.

11. Specific area used for disposal of asbestos shall be noted on site plan.

Delisted Waste in Class I Landfills

In order to prevent any confusion or inconsistencies by parties who either generate delisted hazardous waste or those who determine its disposal, the following policy shall be implemented effective April 15, 1999.

Beginning upon that date, this Division shall not issue a special waste approval letter for the disposal of delisted hazardous waste unless the proposed disposal site is a Class I landfill which is in compliance with Rule 1200-1-7-.04(4). Further, adequate documentation must also be submitted confirming the waste has been delisted.

By restricting this disposal to those Class I landfills, there will be greater assurance that the waste will be handled in an expeditious manner, placed within an approved, lined facility with leachate monitoring controls, and the appropriate closure/post-closure requirements will be in place.

You should contact any generators that you know are currently disposing of their waste in landfills which do not meet this condition and inform them of this policy.

The ultimate decision of whether or not to accept the waste will still, however, rest with the landfill operator.

F003 Solvent Still Bottoms

The purpose of this memorandum is to explain how F003 solvent still bottoms were regulated in the past and how they are regulated now. I will also explain what we must do to implement the new regulations. Before we get into the new procedure, a re-examination of how we got to where we are currently is in order.

EPA defines the F003 listing in 40 CFR § 261.31 as:

> "The following spent non-halogenated solvents: xylene, acetone, ethyl acetate, ethyl benzene, ethyl ether, methyl isobutyl ketone, n-butyl alcohol, cyclohexanone, and methanol; all spent solvent mixtures/blends containing, before use, only the above spent non-halogenated solvents; and all spent solvent mixture/blends containing, before use, one or more of the above non-halogenated solvents, and, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of those solvents listed in F001, F002, F004, and F005; and the still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures."

Tennessee, in the regulations that became effective January 4, 1988, defined F003 as:

> "The following spent non-halogenated solvents: xylene, acetone, ethyl acetate, ethyl benzene, ethyl ether, methyl isobutyl ketone, n-butyl alcohol, cyclohexanone, and methanol; all spent solvent mixtures/blends containing, before use, only the above non-halogenated solvents; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures ***unless the still bottoms no longer exhibit the characteristic of ignitability***."

The portion of the above listing description in bold italics was not then, nor has it ever been, a part of EPA's listing description. From that point until Tennessee's regulations, with an effective date of May 3, 1993, were in place, Tennessee was less stringent on this listing than EPA. This difference was discovered during an evaluation of an application for program authorization. Tennessee at that point was required to change the listing back to its original wording. During the period between January 4, 1988, and May 3, 1993, many Special Waste Approvals were given for F003 still bottoms to go to Subtitle D landfills because the regulations indicated that to be an acceptable management practice.

All this was further complicated by the promulgation of final regulations by EPA, restricting the land disposal of certain spent solvents; F001, F002, F003, F004, and F005, with an effective date of November 7, 1986. Due to lack of national capacity for proper handling of these wastes, EPA delayed the effective date of the restrictions until November 8, 1988. During this two year period, solvent wastes could still go to a Subtitle C landfill.

Since the Tennessee listing description was made the same as EPA again on May 3, 1993, there has been too much focus on meeting the land ban treatment standards and not enough on the fact that the still bottoms are F003 listed hazardous wastes, and thus, cannot legally be sent to a Subtitle D facility. The listing attaches at the point the solvents became spent, and remains until the waste has gone through a formal delisting, regardless of whether or not the solvents exhibit any of the characteristics for which they were listed. Since Tennessee has not applied for, nor

been granted authorization for, the delisting part of the program, the delisting would have to be obtained from EPA.

Thus we see that F003 still bottoms are listed hazardous wastes and they must be treated to the land ban treatment standard and must be disposed in a Subtitle C landfill.

The only exception to the above is provided in 40 CFR § 261.3(a)(1)(iii), incorporated by reference at Rule 1200-1 -11 -.02(1)(a), which reads:

> "It is a mixture of a solid waste and a hazardous waste that is listed in Subpart D of this part solely because it exhibits one or more of the characteristics of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C of this part, unless the resultant mixture no longer exhibits any characteristic of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C of this part, or unless the solid waste is excluded from regulation under § 261.4(b)(7) and the resultant mixture no longer exhibits any characteristic of hazardous waste identified in subpart C of this part for which the hazardous waste listed in subpart D of this part was listed. (However, nonwastewater mixtures are still subject to requirements of part 268 of this chapter, even if they no longer exhibit a characteristic at the point of land disposal)."

This exception means that F003 still bottoms could be mixed with solid waste (non-hazardous) to render the mixture not characteristically hazardous. It cannot be characteristically hazardous not only for the characteristic for which it was listed, but for all the characteristics, including all the parameters of TCLP. Once the mixture meets these criteria it could then be landfilled in a Subtitle D facility provided that: 1) the mixture meets the land disposal restrictions (LDR) treatment standards, and 2) has been granted a Special Waste Approval by the appropriate Field Office. It is the responsibility of the generator to demonstrate compliance with this exception.

Based on the above we must take two actions immediately: 1) No more Special Waste Approvals will be issued for F003 still bottoms to go to any Tennessee solid waste landfill, unless the generator can successfully demonstrate he can meet the exception above, and 2) those approvals that have been issued in the past must be rescinded. Each Field Office is to research their files and forward to Bobby Morrison, in the Central Office, a list of those people who have received approvals to dispose of F003 still bottoms in landfills and the amounts they are disposing of. This list is to be provided within 30 days of the date of this memo. This will enable us to stop this practice across the entire state at one time.

A copy of this memo may be given to anyone requesting it.

Homeowner Generated Special Waste

The regulations governing the management of "special waste" were designed to regulate waste posing special characteristics that was generated by facilities other than individual homeowners. Unfortunately, this is not spelled out in the regulations and when the regulations are strictly applied, such homeowner must have approval from the division and must pay a fee for any type of "special waste" (sludge, bulky waste, pesticide waste, medical waste, exempted hazardous waste, etc.), irregardless of quantity, which is disposed of in a Class I, II, III, or IV disposal facility. This means that the homeowner should have "special waste" approval of all household hazardous wastes, irregardless of quantity, and pay the $250.00 for each waste stream.

It is the intent of this policy to specifically exclude homeowners from having to obtain a "special waste" evaluation and approval from the Division prior to the disposal of their household waste generated from their place of residence. this exemption also includes the payment of the "special waste" approval fee.

Landfill Disposal of Medical Wastes

The following policy is to clarify the Division's guidance on the disposal of medical waste. It reflects changes made to the *Solid Waste Processing and Disposal Regulations* that became effective July 2000. This policy also replaces policies 15 and 16 in the *Solid Waste Program Policy and Guidance Manual*.

REGULATORY DEFINITION

Rule 1200-1-7-.01(2) defines medical waste as follows:

"Medical Wastes" means the following solid wastes:

A. Wastes generated by hospitalized patients who are isolated to protect others from communicable diseases (see the U. S. Centers for Disease Control Guidelines for Isolation Precautions in Hospitals, July, 1983 for definition of diseases requiring such isolation).

B. Cultures and stocks of infectious agents, including specimen cultures from medical and pathological laboratories, cultures and stocks of infectious agents from research and industrial laboratories, wastes from the production of biologicals, discarded live and attenuated vaccines, and culture dishes and devices used to transfer, inoculate, and mix cultures.

C. Waste human blood and blood products such as serum, plasma, and other blood components.

D. Pathological wastes (i. e., tissues, organs, body parts, and body fluids) that are removed during surgery and autopsy.

E. All discarded sharps (e.g., hypodermic needles, syringes, pasteur pipettes, broken glass, scalpel blades) used in patient care or which have come into contact with infectious agents during use in medical, research, or industrial laboratories.

F. Contaminated carcasses, body parts, and bedding of animals that were intentionally exposed to pathogens in research in the production of biologicals, or in the invivo testing of pharmaceuticals.

G. The following wastes from patients known to be infected with bloodborne disease:

Contaminated wastes from surgery and autopsy (e.g., soiled dressings, sponges, drapes, lavage tubes, drainage sets, underpads, surgical gloves).

Wastes from medical, pathological, pharmaceutical, or other research, commercial, or industrial laboratories that were in contact with infectious agents (e.g., specimen containers, slides and cover slips, disposable gloves, lab coats, aprons).

Wastes that were in contact with the blood of patients undergoing hemodialysis, including contaminated disposal equipment and supplies such as tubing, filters, disposable sheets, towels, gloves, aprons, and lab coats.

Discard equipment and parts that were used in patient care, medical and industrial laboratories, research, and in the production and testing of certain pharmaceuticals and that may be contaminated with infectious agents.

WASTE RESTRICTIONS

Rule 1200-1-7-.04(2)(k)4 provides for the following waste restrictions. As described below, certain categories of medical waste may not be disposed of in sanitary landfills or may be disposed of only after the waste has been treated or packaged in certain ways.

(i) Sharps must be securely packaged in puncture-proof containers prior to landfilling.

(ii) Cultures and stocks of infectious agents and associated biologicals must not be landfilled unless and until they have been treated (e.g., autoclaved, incinerated) to render them non-infectious.

(iii) Human blood and blood products and other body fluids may not be landfilled. This restriction applies to bulk liquids or wastes containing substantive amounts of free liquids, but does not apply to simply blood - contaminated materials such as emptied blood bags, bandages, or “dirty” linens.

(iv) Recognizable human organs and body parts may not be landfilled.

SPECIAL WASTE APPROVAL PROCESS

Medical waste, by definition at rule 1200-1-7-.01(2), is a “special waste” and must be managed as follows:

Untreated Medical Waste

Untreated medical waste requires special waste approval as set forth at rule 1200-1-7-.01(4). The Division believes that medical wastes can be landfilled without identifiable risk to public health or the environment if certain precautions are taken. In order to assure that this occurs, the practices listed below must be strictly followed.

Operating Restrictions - Medical wastes must be managed at the landfill in accordance with the following provisions:

1. Medical wastes must be transported to the landfill separately from other solid wastes and in securely tied plastic bags or other leak-proof containers. Sharps must be packaged in medical waste containers designed to prevent puncture. Cardboard boxes, garbage bags, and plastic beverage containers are not acceptable for this purpose.

2. The landfill operator must obtain advance notice prior to receiving a shipment of medical waste, or a routine delivery schedule must be established, such that the operator will have time to prepare to receive the waste.

3. The landfill operator must confine unloading and disposal operations to a specific area, separate from the normal working face.

4. Soil or an approved cover material must be placed on the medical waste prior to compaction.

5. Before the end of the operating day, there must be at least one foot of compacted soil or other approved cover material placed over all medical waste received that day.

It should also be noted that a special waste approval does not obligate the landfill operator to accept medical waste for disposal. The operator may refuse to accept such waste or impose additional conditions on the medical waste generator.

Treated (Rendered Non-Infectious) Medical Waste

Treated medical waste **will not require individual special waste approval**. The Division recommends that all medical wastes be incinerated, steam sterilized, or otherwise rendered non-infectious prior to disposal in Class I disposal facilities. It shall be the practice of the Division to consider treated (rendered non-infectious) medical waste as an approved special waste if the following conditions are met:

1. The waste is rendered non-infectious by sterilization techniques prior to disposal;

2. A written description of the treated medical waste must be provided to the disposal facility;

3. A written and signed verification must be provided to the disposal facility that the waste has been rendered non-infectious; and

4. All waste restrictions at rule 1200-1-7-.04(2)(k)4 are met. Sharps must be packaged in medical waste containers designed to prevent puncture. Cardboard

boxes, garbage bags, and plastic beverage containers are not acceptable for this purpose.

If there is a change in either the medical waste description or the process that renders the medical waste non-infectious, a new waste description and verification must be submitted. These conditions may either be met by the medical waste generator or a commercial processing facility.

Special Waste Approval for Disposal of Petroleum Contaminated Soil and Debris in Subtitle D Landfills

(Superseding Policy #26, February 14, 1997)

The purpose of this memorandum is to establish the criteria which must be met in order for soil or debris which has been contaminated with petroleum products (e.g. gasoline, diesel, kerosene, fuel oils) to be approved for disposal only in a Subtitle D Landfill in Tennessee. Such contaminated soil or debris is considered a "special waste" under Tennessee Rule Chapter 1200-1-7, Solid Waste Processing and Disposal, and may not be disposed in a landfill in Tennessee unless approved by this Division in writing pursuant to Rule 1200-1-7-.01(4).

CRITERIA FOR DISPOSAL OF PETROLEUM CONTAMINATED SOIL AND DEBRIS IN A SUBTITLE D LANDFILL

All petroleum contaminated soil and debris which is to be disposed in a Subtitle D landfill is required to have Special Waste Approval from the Division. To apply for Special Waste Approval, a Waste Evaluation Application must be submitted to the Division together with a fee of $250.00. (Applicable analytical data requested in the Application must also be submitted.) All petroleum contaminated soil and debris must be sampled and subjected to analysis for the hazardous constituents of benzene and lead, and if the presence of benzene or lead is detected, a TCLP analysis must be performed with the results not to exceed the maximum concentration limits (mcls) as set forth in 40 CFR 261.24, incorporated by reference at subparagraph (3)(a) of Tennessee Rule Chapter 1200-1-11.02 (see chart below for TCLP mcls). **Soils contaminated solely from vehicle accidents in which only diesel fuel is involved shall not be required to be analyzed, however, a Special Waste Approval is still required.** If Benzene and lead are not detected in the samples, a TCLP analysis of the samples is not required. **Since TPH alone (diesel, kerosene and fuel oils) is not a regulated hazardous waste, the Division no longer requires that petroleum contaminated soil and debris be analyzed for TPH contamination and there is no TPH concentration limit for disposal in a Subtitle D landfill**. **The general prohibition of "no free liquids" is applicable. However, soil and debris that is contaminated solely by TPH is still required to be analyzed for the presence of benzene and lead.**

CONTAMINANT	TEST METHOD	MCL (PPM)
BENZENE	TCLP	0.5
LEAD	TCLP	5.0

For soil and debris that cannot be verified to be exclusively contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons it may be appropriate to analyze the TCLP extract for additional toxic constituents or the waste itself for one or more hazardous waste characteristics (e.g., reactivity). In some situations, it may also be appropriate to test the soil or debris for PCB concentrations. Soil and debris containing concentrations above the listed 40 CFR 261.24 maximum concentration limits from TCLP analysis are not eligible for disposal in a sanitary landfill. The Division may also require that confirmatory sampling be performed in the area from which the petroleum contaminated soils were removed. A description of acceptable analytical methods for the most common petroleum contaminants is as follows:

Analytical Methods

A. TCLP Test - The Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure to be performed is that established for hazardous waste in 40 CFR, Part 261, Appendix II.

1. Benzene - benzene concentrations in the TCLP extract are to be determined using:

   a. EPA Methods 8020 or 8240 from EPA Publication SW-846, Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods (Third Edition); or,

   b. an equivalent test method deemed acceptable by DSWM staff.

2. Lead - Lead concentrations in the TCLP extract are to be determined using:

   a. EPA Methods 6010, 7420 or 7421 from EPA Publications SW-846; or,

   b. an equivalent test method deemed acceptable by DSWM staff.

PCB Contaminated Soil
February 13, 1996

The purpose of this policy is to establish criteria for disposal of PCB contaminated soil and debris into Class I landfills.

The following is a guideline for the level of PCB cleanup in soil. These numbers are from the Division's State Remediation Section guidance document to establish no further action levels.

Land Use	PCB Action Levels (PPM)	
	(without cover)	(with 1 ft of cover)
Residential	1	10
Industrial	10	25

PCB contaminated soil with greater than 50 ppm has to be managed in accordance with the Toxic Substance Control Act (TOSCA) regulations.

In consideration of the above, the Division of Solid Waste Management will consider the disposal of PCB contaminated soil in a Class I sanitary landfill with a composite liner system, if the level of PCBs are less than 50 ppm.

In evaluating a special waste request for PCB contaminated material the Field Office should insure that appropriate waste handling and disposal techniques are incorporated into the special waste approval. For example, contaminated soil should have a high enough moisture content not to generate dust during handling and should be covered immediately to minimize the potential for surface water contamination via runoff.

Supplemental Policy for Subtitle D Landfilling of PCB Bulk Product Wastes Under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) – 40 CFR Part 761

*****Please note that this policy *augments* the existing policy dated*****
*****February 13, 1996, but *does <u>not</u> supersede* that policy.*****

Recent revisions to the federal TSCA regs make provisions for the disposal of certain non-liquid PCB bulk product wastes (a definition is included here as attachment 1) in Subtitle D solid waste landfills under specific conditions.

The appropriate portion of the TSCA regs, 40 CFR 761.62, breaks out PCB bulk product wastes into 2 separate groups. The first such group includes specifically listed materials plus non-listed materials which (when sampled in accordance with the protocols set forth at 40 CFR Part 761 Subpart 0) will leach PCBs at less than 10 micrograms per liter of water. The second group of PCB bulk product wastes includes all other materials meeting the definition of PCB bulk product wastes.

A) <u>Specifically described PCB bulk products, and generic PCB bulk products which will leach PCBs at less than 10 micrograms per liter:</u>

According to TSCA, the following non-liquid PCB bulk product wastes can be placed into a non-hazardous waste landfill:

1) Demolition wastes from buildings and other man-made structures which were manufactured, coated or serviced with PCB containing materials *(excluding demolition debris from buildings or man-made structures which have been contaminated by PCB spills which have not been adequately "cleaned up"),*

2) Fluorescent light *ballasts,*

3) Automobile and household appliance shredder fluff (provided that any PCB transformers have been removed prior to the shredding),

4) Plastics, such as wire or cable insulation, casings from radios, televisions or computers, and furniture laminates,

5) Preformed or molded rubber parts and components

6) Applied dried paints, varnishes, waxes or similar coatings and sealants,

7) Caulking,

8) Galbestos, and

9) Additional PCB bulk product wastes may be disposed of in a non-hazardous solid waste landfill if that waste is sampled in accordance with 40 CFR Part 761 Subpart 0 and it can be shown that the waste leaches PCBs at <10 micrograms per liter of water (using the TCLP protocol).

Any person disposing off-site of PCB bulk product waste regulated under the previous paragraph of this section at a waste management facility not having a commercial PCB storage or disposal approval must: 1) must apply for and receive written approval from the disposal facility for shipment of PCB bulk product wastes to that disposal facility, and 2) provide written notice of intention to ship PCB bulk product wastes to that facility a minimum of 15 days in advance of the first shipment from the same disposal waste stream. The written notice shall state that the PCB bulk product waste may include components containing PCBs at >= 50 ppm based on analysis of the waste in the shipment or application of general knowledge of the waste stream (or similar material) which is known to contain PCBs at those levels, and that the PCB bulk product waste is known or presumed to- leach <1 0 micrograms per liter PCBs (using the TCLP protocol).

B) <u>Other PCB bulk products not included in Section A above</u>

Any person may dispose of PCB bulk product waste other than those described in the preceding section (such as paper or felt gaskets contaminated by liquid PCBs) in a facility that is permitted by this Division to manage municipal solid waste subject to 40 CFR Part 258 (Tennessee equivalent: Rule Chapter 1200-1-7), or facilities permitted, licensed or registered to manage non-municipal nonhazardous waste subject to 40 CFR 257.5 -.30 [which contain standards applicable to owners/operators of any non-municipal non-hazardous waste disposal unit that receives Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG) hazardous wastes], *provided that:*

1) The PCB bulk product waste is segregated from organic liquids disposed of in the landfill unit, and

2) Leachate is collected from the landfill unit and monitored for PCBs.

Any release of PCBs from the landfill (including, but not limited to leachate) must be cleaned up in accordance with 40 CFR 761.61 (included here as attachment 3).

Any person disposing off-site of PCB bulk product waste regulated under the requirements of this section at a waste management facility not having a commercial PCB storage or disposal approval must: 1) must apply for and receive written approval from the disposal facility for shipment of PCB bulk product wastes to that disposal facility, and 2) provide written notice of intention to ship PCB bulk product wastes to that facility a minimum of 15 days in advance of the first shipment from the same disposal waste stream (as well as with each shipment thereafter). The written notice shall state that the PCB bulk product waste may include

components containing PCBs at >= 50 ppm based on analysis of the waste in the shipment or application of general knowledge of the waste stream (or similar material) which is known to contain PCBs at those levels, and that the PCB bulk product waste is known or presumed to leach <10 micrograms per liter PCBs (using-the TCLP protocol).

Recordkeeping requirements (applicable to wastes described under both Sections A and B above):

Any person disposing of PCB bulk product waste must maintain a written record of all sampling and analysis of PCBs or notifications made for 3 years from the date of the waste's generation, and must make these records available to the Division/EPA upon request.

Net Impact on Tennessee's Special Waste Approval Process:

In consideration of the above, the Division of Solid Waste Management will consider the disposal of materials meeting the definition of "PCB bulk product waste" and which satisfy the criteria described in Sections A and B of this document. This policy does not constitute a blanket, state-wide approval for PCB bulk product wastes: these materials are still fully subject to the Special Waste Approvals process on a case-by-case basis.

In evaluating a special waste request for PCB bulk product waste, DSWM representatives in the Environmental Assistance Centers should insure that appropriate waste handling and disposal techniques are incorporated into the special waste approval. For example, PCB bulk product waste should be managed in a manner which will not generate dust during handling/transport, and should be covered immediately to minimize the potential for surface water contamination.

Attachment 1:

40 CFR 761.3 of the Toxic Substance Control Act Regulations - Definitions:

PCB bulk product waste means waste derived from manufactured products containing PCBs in a non-liquid state, at any concentration at the time of designation for disposal was >= 50 ppm PCBs. PCB bulk product waste does not include PCBs or PCB Items regulated for disposal under Sec. 671.60(a) through (c) Sec. 762.61, Sec. 761.63, or Sec. 761.64. PCB bulk product waste includes, but is not limited to:

(1) Non-liquid bulk wastes or debris from the demolition of buildings and other man-made structures manufactured, coated, or serviced with PCBs. PCB bulk product waste does *not* include debris from the demolition of buildings or other man-made structures that is contaminated by spills from regulated PCBs which have not been disposed of, decontaminated, or otherwise cleaned up in accordance with subpart D of this part.

(2) PCB containing wastes from the shredding of automobiles, household appliances, or industrial appliances.

(3) Plastics (such as plastic insulation from wire or cable; radio,television and computer casings; vehicle parts; or furniturelaminates),- preformed or molded rubber parts and components;applied dried paints, varnishes, waxes or other similar coatings orsealants-, caulking; adhesives; paper; Galbestos; sound deadeningor other types of insulation; and felt or fabric products such as gaskets.

(4) Fluorescent light ballasts containing PCBs in the potting material.

PCB Item means any PCB Article Container, PCB Container, PCB Equipment, or or anything that deliberately or unintentionally contains or has as a part of it any PCB or PCBs.

Memorandum of Understanding between the Tennessee Division of Radiological Health and the Tennessee Division of Solid Waste

This Memorandum of Understanding between the Division of Radiological Health (DRH) and the Division of Solid Waste Management (DSWM) confirms the understanding and agreed upon principles of these two Divisions concerning matters related to the waste material the Department of Energy Oak Ridge (DOE OR) plans to send to its Y-12 permitted landfills and to the potential for radioactivity to be present in this waste material. This agreement is intended to provide a method upon which this waste material can be disposed at the Y-12 permitted landfills without further review and at the same time provide documentation that the trained professional staff of both Divisions have effectively reviewed and discussed this issue to assure that the placement of this waste material in the Y-12 permitted landfills provides more than adequate protection for the environment and public health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of the State of Tennessee.

Based upon the information gathered in the meeting between members of DSWM, DRH, and the Tennessee Division of DOE Oversight with representatives of DOE on September 25, 2001, it has been determined that DOE OR and its contractors have a program in place which is adequate to assure that the waste material they release will be adequately assessed to assure that the criteria from Table IV-1 of DOE Order 5400.5 (as amended in November 1995 guidance) are achieved.

Based on this finding, DRH recommends acceptance of the radiological portion of any Special Waste Request from DOE for the Y-12 permitted landfills when that waste request contains the following assurance or its equivalent:

> "This waste complies with applicable authorized limits as provided for in DOE Order 5400.5 for release from radiological control and is appropriate for disposal at the Oak Ridge Reservation Landfills. It has been determined to meet the applicable surface contamination criteria from Table IV-1 of DOE Order 5400.5 (as amended in November 1995 guidance), and the potential for volumetric contamination in this waste has been evaluated and determined to be insignificant."

With the execution of this Memorandum, DSWM and DRH agree to allow DOE to dispose of the waste material, meeting the above mentioned criteria, at the Y-12 permitted landfills without concern for any detectable radioactivity, including the possibility of volumetric contamination.

This Memorandum shall take effect immediately upon signing by the Directors of these two Divisions and is subject to change in writing upon assessment of such need.

For the Division of Solid Waste Management
Michael Apple, Director /File Signature/
10/18/01
Dated

For the Division of Radiological Health
Lawrence E. Nanney, Director /File Signature/
10/19/01
Dated

Solid RubberWheels In Bulk Quantity

This policy should be used as guidance to evaluate solid rubber wheels as special waste when in **bulk quantity**. Solid rubber wheels cannot typically be shredded. Further it is not necessary to shred them to effectively prevent floating in the landfill. Solid wheels that may fit this category could include:

a. tow motor wheels;

b. lawn mower wheels; and

c. other industrial equipment wheels.

Special Waste from Generators
Who Reside Outside of the Jurisdiction of the State of Tennessee (Revised)

The purpose of this memorandum is to clarify the Division's policy concerning the approval of special waste for disposal in Tennessee's landfills from generators who reside outside of the jurisdiction of the Department of Environment and Conservation. In keeping with the policy of the Solid Waste Management Act of 1991, in order to ensure that no hazardous waste as regulated under Tennessee Code Annotated Title 68, Chapter 46 is disposed of in a solid waste disposal facility, and further in keeping with the mandates of this same section that all solid waste streams, baled waste and special waste generators and transporters be inspected to prevent the introduction of hazardous waste into solid waste disposal facilities, the following policy must be`` initiated immediately.

Prior to consideration for approval for any special waste generated by a person who resides outside of the boundaries of the State of Tennessee, a trip must be scheduled to visit the generator of the waste in order to inspect his facilities and the waste stream in question.

Because Division personnel do not have the latitude to make routine, unannounced inspections of generators who reside out of state, it is the Division's policy that any special waste originating from outside the Division's jurisdiction shall be subject to the following sampling plan:

1. Each bale or each four cubic yard volume of special waste received at a Tennessee facility must be randomly sampled and a TCLP analysis run on the sample. (If the waste is less than four cubic yards, then the quantity received must be tested.) Further, if it is suspected that any other contaminants or other waste characteristics may exist in this waste stream, any other analysis or information specified in the special waste approval must be provided.

2. Upon the receipt of this waste at a Tennessee facility, the operator of the facility must notify the appropriate Solid Waste Management field personnel at least twenty-four (24) hours prior to the landfill's receipt of such waste so that Division personnel have an opportunity to be present when the waste sampling occurs. Division personnel must be allowed an opportunity to split samples with the facility operator and take any samples deemed appropriate.

3. Unless otherwise specified in the special waste approval, no special waste generated from outside of Tennessee's jurisdiction may be disposed of until laboratory reports are received which indicate that the waste is not a hazardous waste and that it does not possess characteristics that prevent disposal.

4. All other special waste requirements normally associated with the approval of special wastes shall also apply to these special wastes.

The Director of the Division of Solid Waste Management may allow an alternative sampling plan if it is demonstrated to his satisfaction that the alternative plan is protective of health, safety and the environment considering all relevant circumstances.

USED OIL FILTER RECYCLING AND DISPOSAL

Regulatory Interpretive Memorandum HW-98-1

OPTION 1. RECYCLE THE OIL AND THE METAL FROM THE FILTERS

Used oil filters are exempted from regulation as a hazardous waste if both the metal from the filters and the used oil from the filters are recycled. To qualify for the scrap metal recycling exemption, free flowing oil must be removed from the filters through draining and crushing or disassembly of the filter prior to shipping to a metal recycler. Under the used oil recycling exemption, the physical processing of the filters (draining, crushing, and/or transporting) is not subject to regulation under the hazardous waste regulations and may be conducted by the generator or by another party at a different location. If the filter is disassembled, the remaining material is being granted a statewide special waste approval if the filter element is mechanically compressed to remove all free flowing oil and the oil is collected for recycling. The generator then certifies that the filter element and gaskets are non-hazardous and all free flowing oil has been removed. This certification is being accepted without TCLP testing based on published studies which have indicated that filters processed in this manner consistently pass the TCLP test.

OPTION 2. DRAIN AND CRUSH THE FILTERS, RECYCLE THE OIL AND DISPOSED OF THE FILTERS AS A SPECIAL WASTE IN ANY CLASS I LANDFILL

A statewide special waste approval is being granted for all used oil filters which are certified as nonhazardous and which have been properly drained and crushed, eliminating all free flowing oil. This certification is being accepted without TCLP testing based on published studies which have found that filters processed in this manner consistently pass the TCLP test. The crushing removes approximately 88% of the oil from the oil filter, with only about one ounce of oil remaining in the fiber filter element. This eliminates the leakage of oil from the fiber after it has been placed in the landfill. If the filter is properly drained and crushed, then it may be disposed of in any Class I landfill (with or without a synthetic liner) that is permitted in Tennessee. The oil removed during draining and crushing must be collected and properly recycled. Under the used oil recycling exemption, the physical processing of the filters (draining, crushing, and/or transporting) is not subject to regulation under the hazardous waste regulations and may be conducted by the generator or by another party at a different location.

OPTION 3. PUNCTURE AND HOT DRAIN & DISPOSE OF AS SPECIAL WASTE IN A SUBTITLE D LANDFILL (SYNTHETIC LINER)

A statewide special waste approval is being granted for all used oil filters which are certified as nonhazardous and which have been punctured and hot drained a minimum of (12) hours, or cold drained for twenty-four (24) hours. This certification is being accepted without TCLP testing based on published studies which have found that filters processed in this manner consistently pass the TCLP test. Hot draining is defined as when the filter is removed and the oil is drained at engine operating temperature. Cold draining is defined as when the draining begins at a temperature when the filter and oil are at less than engine operating temperature. At least one hole must be punctured in the dome end of the filter and the dome end pointed downward while

being drained. Filters must be double bagged is 3mm (garbage) plastic bags and tied at the loose end prior to disposal. The oil removed during draining must be collected and properly recycled. Under the used oil recycling exemption, the physical processing of the filters (puncturing and draining and/or transporting) is not subject to regulation under the hazardous waste regulations. This option does not require that the filters be crushed as long as they are properly drained and disposed of in a permitted Class I landfill with a full Subtitle D synthetic liner and leachate collection system. Terne plated filters are not exempt under this approval and continue to be treated as a hazardous waste.

OPTION 4. DISPOSE OF THE FILTERS AS A HAZARDOUS WASTE

If a generator chooses not to recycle, crush, or puncture and hot or cold drain, then the filters are handled as a hazardous waste. Special waste approval will not be granted for filters that are not punctured and drained or drained and crushed. Any oil which drains from the filters must be disposed of as a hazardous waste if it is not recycled.

Should anyone wish to discuss this issue further, please contact Jewell W. Darden at (615) 532-0871 (state network 840-3424). Thanks for your cooperation on this matter.

Wood Wastes From Chromated Copper Arsenate (CCA) Treated Wood

POLICY

Chromated Copper Arsenate (CCA) has been used as a preservative in treated wood for many years as a replacement for creosote. There are certain industries in Tennessee that use CCA treated wood in their manufacturing process. As a result, some of these industries generate large quantities of wood waste such as waste lumber, end cuts, and sawdust. For example, in East Tennessee an industry uses this wood in the production of outdoor furniture and generates approximately 600 tons/year of wood wastes.

This office has received documentation indicating sawdust from CCA contaminated wood waste may release chromium and arsenic levels that would cause the waste to be considered a characteristic hazardous waste, if not for the exemption found at rule 1200-1-11-.02(1)(d)2(iv).

The Division has, therefore, concluded that wood waste from affected industries should be considered a special waste and must be disposed of in a permitted Subtitle D Class I disposal facility. The wood waste is to be incorporated immediately into the working face at the landfill and may not be stored at the landfill. CCA wood wastes may not be used outside of the working face such as for a roadbed or similar use. The Division also recommends that loads of CCA sawdust be covered during transport to the landfill. By policy, the Division is granting an industry-wide special waste approval for these industries. The requirements for waste evaluation, special waste fees, and annual recertification are hereby waived.

It should be emphasized that the special waste designation only applies to CCA treated wood wastes generated as an industrial waste (Industrial waste as defined at rule 1200-1-7-.01(2)). This policy does not apply to homeowners or commercial/retail businesses such as hardware stores and construction sites.

Special Waste Approval SOP: November 2001

APPENDIX B:

FORM LETTERS

LISTING OF FORM LETTERS

State of Tennessee
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION
Division of Solid Waste Management
[EAC Address 1]
[EAC Address 2]
[EAC Address 3]

¦ Date ¦

¦ Applicant Name and Address ¦

RE: NOTICE OF SPECIAL WASTE APPROVAL
Disposal of **¦ Waste Generated ¦** Into the **¦ Disposal Facility ¦¦ Site ID Number ¦**

Dear **¦ Applicant ¦**:

Rule 1200-1-7-.01(4)(b) General Requirement of the *Solid Waste Processing and Disposal Program* Regulations, promulgated under the authority of the Tennessee Solid Waste Disposal Act, states that: "Except as may be specifically allowed in the permit, an operator may not accept for processing or disposal at his facility any special waste unless and until specifically approved to do so in writing by the Department."

You have applied to the Division of Solid Waste Management (DSWM) for approval to dispose of **¦ waste quantity ¦** of **¦ waste description ¦** in the **¦ disposal facility ¦**.

Based upon the review of submitted information, the DSWM has determined the waste is suitable for disposal in the **¦ disposal facility ¦** contingent upon the following conditions/restrictions:

1. No free liquids may be associated with the disposal of the waste;

2. If the physical or chemical properties of the waste change significantly, the DSWM must be immediately notified for re-evaluation;

3. Notification shall be given to the landfill prior to shipment of the waste;

4, All the referenced waste shall be disposed in a portion of the landfill that meets the conditions of rule 1200-1-7-.04(4).

5. **¦ Any other pertinent limitations; i.e. quantity of waste, prior notice to the landfill, etc. ¦**

If you continue to generate this waste, you should be aware of rule 1200-1-7-.01(4)(c)4 which states:

4. Persons who generate and have special waste processed or disposed of at an off-site facility must:

(i) Annually recertify the accuracy of the information on a form proved by the Department, thereby certifying that there has been no change in the waste stream or the process generating the waste since the original special waste approval was granted by the Department; and

(ii) It shall be the responsibility of the generator (applicant) to submit all recertifications as required by subpart (i) to the off-site processing or disposal facility and to the Department at the address indicated on the recertification form. This submittal shall be 30 days prior to the expiration date of the original approval or anniversary thereof. All approvals will expire one year from the original approval date or the anniversary thereof if not annually recertified as provided herein.

(iii) If a change in the waste stream or the process generating the waste has occurred since the original special waste approval was granted, the generator (applicant) shall submit a new special waste request to the Department.

This approval is only for the waste described herein. The addition of any other waste not identified in this letter will require re-evaluation.

Be advised that a special waste approval granted by the Commissioner does not grant any right of disposal of the special waste at the designated facility. The operator may refuse to accept any special waste even if it has been approved by the Commissioner to be disposed of at his facility.

If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at ¦ **EAC Staff Contact Phone** ¦.

Sincerely,

¦ **SWM Field Office Manager** ¦
Division of Solid Waste Management/¦ **EAC Office** ¦

cc: DSWM/CO
¦ **Disposal Facility** ¦

APPENDIX C:

APPLICATION FORMS

LISTING OF APPLICATION FORMS

Waste Evaluation Application Package
{Rule Reference 1200-1-7-.01(4)}

The following documents are included in this Waste Evaluation Application Package:

1. **Waste Evaluation Application**
2. **Waste Evaluation Fee Worksheet**
3. **Solid Waste Management Field Office Location Map**

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING WASTE EVALUATION PROCESS

A separate application, worksheet and fee of $250 must be submitted for <u>each</u> waste stream.

I) <u>Waste Evaluation Application</u>

1. **Complete the Waste Evaluation Application. <u>ALL</u> topics/questions must be addressed and completed before the application can be evaluated.**
2. **Attach laboratory analysis of the waste as appropriate and/or applicable Material Safety Data Sheets to the Waste Evaluation Application.**
3. **Mail the completed Waste Evaluation Application to the proper FIELD OFFICE in the region of your proposed disposal/processing facility as shown on the attached location map with mailing addresses. (Please remember that the fee and the completed fee form are mailed to a <u>separate</u> address as described below.)**

II) <u>Waste Evaluation Fee Worksheet</u>

1. **Complete the Waste Evaluation Fee Worksheet answering <u>ALL</u> questions.**
2. **Attach check for $250 made payable to the Treasurer, State of Tennessee.**
3. **Mail check and Waste Evaluation Fee Worksheet to the address below:**

State of Tennessee
Department of Environment and Conservation
Division of Fiscal Services – Fee Section – SWM
401 Church Street 7th Floor Annex
Nashville, TN 37243

TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
WASTE EVALUATION APPLICATION

PLEASE COMPLETE ALL QUESTIONS

Official Use Only
SPC ID # _____

1. GENERATOR INFORMATION.

(A) Facility Name: _____
Mailing Address: _____
_____
Zip Code: _____
Phone: (_____) _____
(B) Physical Location: _____
County: _____
Phone: (_____) _____
(C) Nature of Business: _____
Technical Contact: _____
Title: _____
Phone: (_____) _____

2. UNDER TENNESSEE'S RULES GOVERNING HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT, IS THE WASTE:

		YES	NO
A)	IGNITABLE?	☐	☐
B)	CORROSIVE?	☐	☐
C)	REACTIVE?	☐	☐
D)	TCLP HAZARDOUS?	☐	☐
E)	IS IT A LISTED HAZARDOUS WASTE?	☐	☐

Hazardous Waste Code(s):

RULE 1200-1-11-.03(1)(b) - A person who generates a waste must determine if that waste is a hazardous waste.

3. NAME AND/OR DESCRIPTION OF WASTE: _____

_____

4. WASTE CHARACTERIZATION.

Attach laboratory reports and/or material safety data sheets to adequately characterize the waste or explain why this is not necessary.

Describe any Special Handling Procedures:

Attachment Included (Y/N)_____

pH (if applicable) _____ Radioactive (Y/N) ____

Flash Point (if applicable) _____ Infectious (Y/N) ____

Physical State: Solid ☐ Liquid ☐ Sludge ☐ Slurry ☐

Color: _____ Percent Solid:_____

5. DESCRIBE HOW WASTE IS GENERATED (Be Specific).

(A)
Rate of Waste "Generation": Quantity _____

Type Units: Tons ☐ cy ☐ lbs ☐ Other _____ (specify)

Frequency of Generation: One Time ☐ Daily ☐ Weekly ☐

Monthly ☐ Annually ☐ Other ☐ _____ (specify)

(B)
Rate of Waste "Disposal": Quantity _____

Type Units: Tons ☐ cy ☐ lbs ☐ Other _____ (specify)

Frequency of Disposal: One Time ☐ Daily ☐ Weekly ☐

Monthly ☐ Annually ☐ Other _____ (specify)

CONTINUED ON REVERSE

5. (continued)

(C) Include a narrative and a flow diagram of the process that generates the waste. Your explanation must describe the **POTENTIAL** contaminants in the waste which should justify your scope of constituents in Item 3. Include attachments as necessary.

Attachment Included (Y/N)_____

6. HOW IS WASTE PRESENTLY MANAGED?

7. DESCRIBE THE TYPE OF CONTAINER USED FOR TRANSPORT OF WASTE.

Drums ☐ Roll-Off ☐ Container (dumpster, collector box) ☐ Plastic Bags ☐ Truck ☐ Other _____

8. PROPOSED DISPOSAL / PROCESSING FACILITY. List only a facility that you have contacted and which has agreed to accept your waste if approved by the Department.

(A) Facility Name: _____

(B) Facility Permit Number: _____

(C) Facility Operator / Contact Name: _____

Phone: (_____) _____

9. PROPOSED TRANSPORTER.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: (_____) _____

10. I hereby certify that the above information is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Waste Generator's Authorized Signature:	Preparer's Signature (If Different):
Date	Date

Official Use Only

Reviewer's Signature	Date Reviewed

Send originals with attachments to the Solid Waste Environmental Assistance Center for the region in which the facility listed in Item 8 above is located.

TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
WASTE EVALUATION FEE WORKSHEET

1. DATE	**Central Office Use Only** **SPC ID #** _____

2. GENERATOR

(A) Name: _____

Address: _____

_____

Zip Code: _____

Phone: (_____) _____

(B) Contact Person: _____

Title: _____

Phone: (_____) _____

3. Amount Enclosed: $ _____	**4.** ☐ New Application ☐ Renewal

5. Name and Address of Waste Processing or Disposal Facility

Name: _____

Address: _____

_____

Zip Code: _____

6. Frequency of Disposal:

☐ One time ☐ Daily ☐ Weekly ☐ Monthly ☐ Annually ☐ Other _____
(specify)

Central Office Use Only

CD Number	Date Received	Amount	Receipt #	Comments

Send original with payment directly to the Central Office.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
SPECIAL WASTE RECERTIFICATION

1. GENERATOR INFORMATION

(A) Facility Name: _____
Mailing Address: _____
_____
Zip Code: _____
Phone: (_____) _____

(B) Physical Location: _____
County: _____
Phone: (_____) _____

(C) Nature of Business: _____
Technical Contact: _____
Title: _____
Phone: (_____) _____

2. NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF WASTE

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

3. GENERATION RATE

_____cubic yards/month, **or** _____tons/month

4. DATE OF ORIGINAL APPROVAL LETTER _____

(ATTACH A COPY OF THE ORIGINAL APPROVAL LETTER)

5. DISPOSAL / PROCESSING FACILITY. List the facility accepting the waste.

(A) Facility Name: _____
(B) Facility Permit Number: _____
(C) Facility Operator / Contact Name: _____
Phone: (_____)_____

6. I hereby certify to the best of my knowledge, the above information is true and accurate, and the waste has not changed since the original approval has been granted.

Waste Generator's Name (Print)	Preparer's Name (Print)
Waste Generator's Authorized Signature	Preparer's Signature (If Different)
Date	Date

Send originals with requested attachments to the facility listed in Item 5 above and a copy to the Environmental Assistance Center where the processing or disposal facility is located.

(continued on reverse)

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING SPECIAL WASTE RECERTIFICATION

Complete this form for each facility that is accepting special waste in Tennessee. Submit completed documents to the facility accepting the waste listed in section (5) of the form and a copy to the Environmental Assistance Center where the processing or disposal facility is located.

Section 1: List the name of the generator of the special waste being sent to a disposal/processing facility.

Section 2: Give the name and a description of the waste being sent to the disposal/processing facility.

Section 3: Give the generation rate of the waste being sent to the disposal/processing facility.

Section 4: Give the date of original approval letter and attach a copy of the letter to the form.

Section 5: List the facility accepting the special waste. This information should include the facility permit number, operator/contact name, and telephone number.

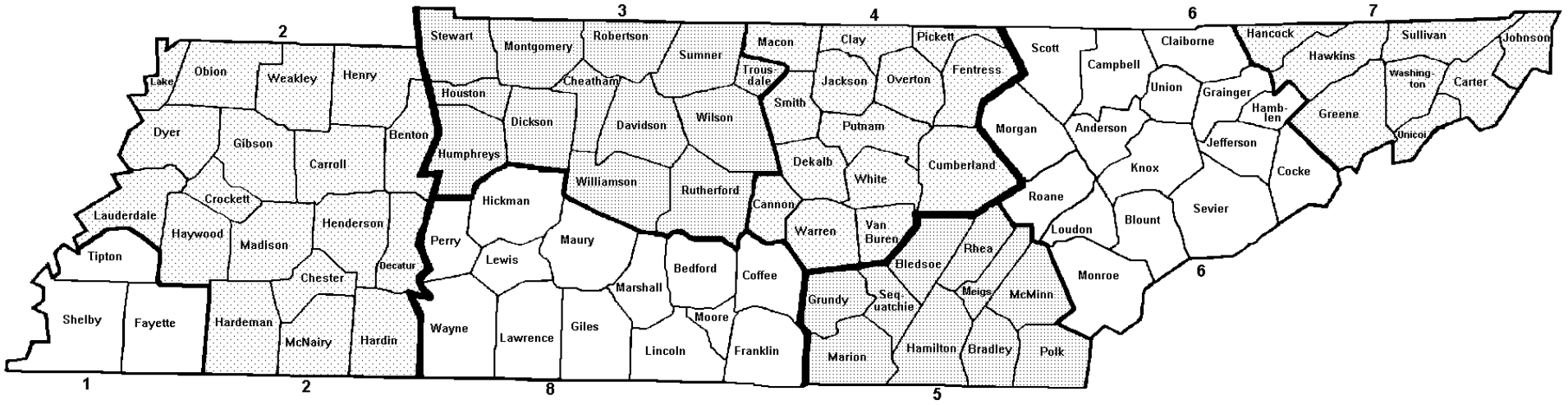
Section 6: All recertifications must be signed by the waste generator and any person preparing the form other than the generator.

APPENDIX D:

OTHER ATTACHMENTS

LISTING OF OTHER ATTACHMENTS

Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation
Solid Waste Management Contacts



CENTRAL OFFICE
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